The TNA News

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MAY

TNA convention activities will be covered in the June issue of **TNA NEWS.**

5th REMEMBER - The of June is the deadline for the July issue

LYMAN BARTEE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Each year we have attended the best annual convention in the history of TNA — this year was not an exception. The attendance was measured as a throng; the hospitality of the Greater Houston Coin Club was superb. There were more dealers than ever before; the educational forum one of the most outstanding with two speakers, each the most knowledgable in his field; and the counterfeit detection seminar was a "first" for the southwest. Meetings were held by the Society of Paper Money Collectors and by the Maximilian Numismatic and Historical Society. I am personally delighted to have these groups meet while attending the TNA conventions. There were also dignitaries from ANA and OIN visiting and participating with us. TNA is by far the largest numismatic organization in the southwest, thus giving many specialized groups an opportunity to get together. The TNA FOUNDERS' REUNION LUNCHEON was delightful and made me wish I had been around in 1960.

✧

TNA is definitely **NOT** interested in infringing upon or interferring with the territory or functioning of any other state organization; however, any club or individual from any other state is most welcome to ask for membership in TNA—AND—TNA will do its best to serve each of them in the best possible manner.

✧

This the first month of the new convention year, the last year for me to serve as your president. I do hope we can increase in numbers and quality. TNA has a group of qualified people in places of leadership so let us all pull together and make this the best year in history.

✧

We have been contacting Board members of ANA requesting them to meet in Texas in 1978 and as of now the prospects look good. Please, all of you who have friends on the ANA Board—contact them.

✧ ✧ ✧

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The Earliest Anno Domini Dated Coins

BY: DAVE R. CERVIN,
Amarillo, Texas

Winner of the HOWLAND WOOD MEMORIAL GRAND AWARD at the ANA convention in Washington, D.C., 1971

PART 15

Dave Cervin

We have already observed that Aachen is the cradle of Anno Domini dating at least where the regular application of dates are concerned. Their first tour were struck in 1372, 1373, 1374 and 1375; and from 1402 to 1422 they were minted annually except for a very few years. The rest of the world was slow to follow their lead, but follow they did to the tune of a couple of trillion to date.

But this 1372 was not the No. 1 dated coin. Actually it is tied with Schoonvorst for the No. 2 spot, but Schoonvorst never followed with the strong impetus of Aachen, and the title "**Cradle of Anno Domini Dating**" is universally awarded to Aachen.

Just what, then, is the No. 1 coin? When was it struck? And under what conditions? The answers to these questions produce a fascinating story. Between the years 1696 and 1710 there came to the Royal Museum in Copenhagen a coin that had an astonishing legend. On one side, starting at 1 o'clock and concluding at 11, there appeared, · M:CC.XX. . . . I. The space where Roman numerals are missing was caused by an off-centered striking, as shown by **FIGURE 43**. A casual inspection of this space shows that at least four letters, and possibly five, are missing. A detailed study indicates that there are several combinations ranging from VIII (1229) to XXVII (1248). But accepting any combination, the date was far and away much earlier than the accepted earliest dated coins struck by Aachen.

However, because some numbers

Key to Boldface letters and numbers

A		Ma		Nb		4b	
C		Mb		Nc		4c	
E		Mc		R		4d	
H		Md		2		5	
K		Na		4a		7	

FIGURE 2 — Where the text has Boldface letters or numbers, the mediaeval equivalent may be found from this tabulation. It will be repeated with each future article.

were missing, it caused an unending controversy. Since the date was not complete, could it in fact be termed the first dated coin? Seemingly yes, at least from the writer's point of view. But no less an authority than Albert R. Frey (1914) refused to accept this position. He acknowledged its existence but chose to give the honor of the No. 1 dated coin to the 1373 Aachen. (Even he, scholar though he was, was not aware of the 1372 Aachen and Schoonvorst.) Of course, he may have also not recognized it as No. 1 because it was definitely not the start of regular dating on coins. As a matter of fact, 138 years were to elapse before the regular application of dates started in 1372.

But something spectacular happened in 1934. A numismatist, while rummaging through some coins in the museum of Blekinge at Karlskrona, Sweden, unearthed a specimen of the Roskilde coin that had the whole date! (FIGURE 44) The missing letters were. X:III, making the whole date — M:CC:XXX:IIII or 1234.

Thus a 230 year old mystery was solved, but not to Denmark's satisfaction. They wanted that coin, and Sweden was not about to release it. Could you blame them?

Denmark entered into a vast program to find a whole coin of their own. In 1941 their efforts were rewarded by locating specimen No. 3. However, these first three coins gave no clue as to the real origin of the coin. They came from divers collections and could have been issued by some bishop other than Niels

ROSKILDE 1234 DENIER

Obv: ✠ : M : CC : XX I :

1229 to 1248 (See text)
Bishop's hat

Rev: ✠ : ANNO : DOMINI :

In the year of our Lord
Crown (maybe a church)

AR 14mm (other data not available)

FIGURE 43 - Roskilde 1229-1248. Observe that the off-centered striking of the obverse left an incomplete date, thus: M:CC:XX I. This offers several date variations from 1229 to 1248. This coin appeared on the scene C.1700. Now observe FIGURE 44 for coin found in 1934 on which precise date may be read.

Stigsen. However, while probing the ruins of the AEbelholt Convent in 1943, a fourth specimen was unearthed. As this Convent was near Roskilde which in the 13th century fell under the jurisdiction of the Bishop or Roskilde, the first clue to more positively identifying these four coins presented itself. It more could be found, positive identification might be reasonable.

Denmark therefore entered into a truly tremendous program of archeological exploration. It was thought that a good untapped source of old coins would be recovered from earth under the floors of older Danish churches. Therefore, over 100 churches were examined, resulting in some 5,000 coins being uncovered. In 59 of the older churches 161 coins were found that were issued between 1146-1241 which includes the year of our 1234 date, and both were found in the church of St. Ib in Roskilde. Since the AEbelholte Convent Church is also in Roskilde, it seems reasonable to assign this 1234 coin to Niels Stigsen, bishop of Roskilde.

However, the truly fascinating part of the history of this coin is: Why did the Bishop include a date on it? There is a possible answer to this question, and for this we are indebted to Mrs. Fritze Lindahl. Neils Stigsen, in addition to being bishop, was probably chancellor too. The king, Vaidemar II, had two-thirds and the bishop one-third of the income from the mint at Roskilde, and so both must have had the right to control the coin pictures. But as a chancellor, Stigsen may have had

(Continued on page 24)

ROSKILDE 1234 DENIER

Obv: ✠ : M : CC : XXX : IIII :
1234
Bishop's hat

Rev: ✠ : ANNO : DOMINI :
In the year of our Lord
Crown (maybe a church)

AR 14mm (other data not available)

FIGURE 44 - Roskilde 1234. Note that the date on the obverse can be clearly read as: M:CC:XXX:IIII. This date, 1234, solves the 230-year old mystery of the coin shown by FIGURE 43.

THE ERRORS OF MY WAY

— A NEW FIELD —

Researched, Discussed & Presented
By: L. G. Davenport,
Edinburg, Texas

"A HOLE IN ONE"

L. G. Davenport

To date this column has been devoted entirely to numismatic errors committed in our minting facilities. This, of course, is where my primary interest in collecting lies. Not only that, but also knowledge of engraving and printing is extremely limited in this quarter. At any rate, we will depart from the norm this month to look at a most unusual chain of errors with a series of $5 Federal Reserve notes.

It was my good fortune to come into possession of the notes, the complete series in fact. They are 1969A $5 FR notes and are six in number. The first note in the series is a different error from the other five, and was the reason for the errors with them.

When these notes were first shown to me, I recognized that they had to be authentic printing errors, but had no idea of how they were produced. Fortunately, the 1973 TNA convention was to be held shortly after my acquisition. I took them with me to Fort Worth hoping I might find some one who could shed some light on what caused the errors. Luck was on my side because one of the outstanding non-competitive exhibits was from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing on paper money. James Conlon, the BEP director, and another BEP employee were showing and explaining how paper money is printed. The exhibit showed the basic principals for the printing operation, uncut sheets of other United States bills, and other items printed by BEP. It was quite impressive, especially the sheet of uncut $100,000 bills.

Although the demonstration did not reveal how my error notes could have occured, Mr. Conlon was kind enough to explain how it happened. You can't do much better than that, to get it "straight from the horse's mouth!" His answer went something like this:

When paper money is printed, sheets of a special bond paper approximately 22x25 inches are stacked on a feeder device attached to the printing press. As each sheet is fed through the press at a very high speed, the platform they rest upon ascends. This platform is mounted in a horizontal position level with the printing press. Experienced operators have found that the feeding process works more efficiently if the paper is tilted slightly toward the press. To accomplish this, the operator uses plastic wedges. These wedges are inserted into the stack of paper on the opposite side from the press. After the paper is loaded onto the platform, the operator will raise the paper near the bottom by hand and insert the wedge. Since the stack is actually pretty sizeable, it will be heavy and the wedge will only be started and must be driven

in deeper with a hammer

When the paper was loaded that my notes came from, the wedge used to elevate the paper with, apparently had a rough place, or a burr, on either the top or the bottom side. When it was driven into the stack, it caught on the paper and caused it to tear a small hole in it. Here is where our primary error occured. If this error had not been made, the others could not have happened.

All U S paper money is printed in the same way regardless of denomination They are printed in three separate operations. The first printing is the reverse of the bills in green ink; second is the obverse with black ink; and third is the multi-color overprinting The overprint is for such items as Federal Reserve seal, Treasury seal, serial numbers, etc.

Now, keeping in mind that the hole was torn in the paper before any printing was done, and that the backs are printed first, we are ready to see how the next error happened. When the sheet with the hole in it was fed into the printing press and was printed, the green ink and design was picked up from the plate through the hole and transferred to the pression cylinder. This caused the pression cylinder to become a plate in effect also. As each succeeding sheet was fed through the press, the design was printed on the note backs normally, but at the same time they were also printed on the front by the pression cylinder—abnormally. Sheets were printed in this manner until the ink was depleted from the pression cylinder. The fifth sheet was the finall one to receive an impression from the pression cylinder.

Since most people are like I am and have little or no knowledge of how our money is printed, it might be well to point out that the pression cylinder is a roller. It rolls the paper against the plate to transfer the ink from the plate to the paper. As the pression cylinder rolls back and forth, any designated point on its surface, such as the spot where it picked up the ink, will always fall in the same location on each sheet. This means that each pass of the roller will leave ink on each succeeding sheet at the same location. Since notes are numbered from the top down, each note is numbered in

CURRENCY ERROR — The above notes are in numerical sequence by serial number, left to right. The first note shows where a hole was torn before printing, and the succeeding notes show the printing from the pression cylinder. Note that the ink is gradually used up and each note is weaker than the last. (Photo Courtesy: "Coin World" and Ed Fleischmann.)

progression. It will be seen in the accompanying photo that the design on the front of the notes left by this set of circumstances is in the same location on each one as the one with the hole in it. It will also be observed that the notes have successive serial numbers, and that the misprint is progressively weaker with each successive note.

One thing that cannot be seen from the photo is the ink on the ragged edges around the hole. Examination of the edges of the hole with magnification is quite interesting and revealing. It isn't difficult to match the lines on the edges of the hole with the lines on the other notes. The ink was actually picked up on the pression cylinder through the paper in some of the very thin areas around the edges of the hole.

An interesting thought came to mind after the explanation was found. Why didn't the same printing errors occur during the second phase when the fronts were printed? It took only a second to answer, but some interesting observations were made. The answer to the question was easily found because there was no design on the front in the location of the hole as with the back. Hence, there was no ink to pick up through the hole on the plate as the pression cylinder passed over the sheet during the operation. This brought about the obvious conclusion that the location of the hole is very important. If per chance a hole were torn in a sheet that was located in the "field" area on both sides of the note, there would be no succeeding printing errors. Conversely, if the hole were located in another area that included design on both sides the result would be a double printing error. Other variations are possible also, but we won't go into them here.

Another interesting thought also occurred to me. How fortunate that the notes were spotted by the sharp eye of the bank teller, and that they were not separated and circulated. Mr. Conlon told me that he could not imagine how they were missed by the inspectors since there were so many notes involved. I have not seen this type of paper money listed in any published work to date. Although Coin World's second edition of "Price Guide to Paper Money Errors" doesn't list this kind of error, my friend Ed Fleishmann assures me that mine will be included in the next edition.

Coins and paper money are just two numismatic items with errors that can be collected and studied. Medals, tokens and any other numismatic products produced by man are all subject to errors. All may be collected and studied. Although my personal collection of numismatic errors is predominately U.S. coins, I also have other items such as foreign coins, medals, tokens, paper money and even numismatic books with printing and binding errors. My latest find has been a paper money error with two U.S. mint bags. How about that? A printing error from a mint! HAPPY HUNTING!

Letters are invited, but please do not send coins unless prior arrangements have been made. A self-addressed stamped envelope will be appreciated. Send inquiries to: L. G. DAVENPORT JR., BOX 536, EDINBURG, TEX. 78539

The ancient engravers of coinage dies were artisans of the highest order. Many of the coins they created are still regarded as outstanding examples of the art of that period, and the people of that day were well aware of the beauty of these coins.

THE COLONIAL MINTS OF LATIN AMERICA

BY: BRENT BROWN

With the Department of the Army, Schwabisch, Gmund, Germany

MONETARY VALUES IN COLONIAL MEXICO

Brent Brown

The earliest monetary values in colonial Mexico were the maravedi, castellano, ducat, real, scudo, peso de minas and peso fuerte. These values primarily referred to amounts and purity of gold and silver, but the maravedi and real were also circulating coins. The cacao bean was also accepted as money until the introduction of sufficient amounts of small change. Cacao beans had a value of 0.002 cents each. The basis of the Spanish monetary system was the maravedi, the smallest value Spanish coin. It circulated in early colonial Mexico, but due to debasement and unpopularity, the maravedi disappeared from circulation. However, it still appeared as a monetary value in colonial ledgers.

The standard silver coin of Spanish America was the real. A marc (an old Spanish value of weight) of silver produced 67 reals, thereby giving the real a fineness of 67/72 and a value of 34 maravedis. The real had a value of 81 cents in 1497 and in colonial Mexico it circulated in values of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 reales.

In 1505 the silver real was legally valued at 34 maravedis. However, until the mint in Mexico City opened, Spanish officials sold silver reals struck in Spain at 44 maravedis. The additional 10 maravedis was added to cover the cost of shipping the coins from Spain and cover any loss due to piracy or sunk vessels. Colonists reluctantly purchased these over-valued reals with gold and silver bullion, pearls, etc. When the Mexico City mint opened the availability of reals, it forced the reduction of the real to its legal value of 34 maravedis. The lowering of the rate caused economic stagnation for a brief period. This economic stagnation caused Charles V to raise the value of the real to 44 maravedis, with the stipulation that in five years the value of the real would drop to the legal rate of 34 maravedis. During the five years merchants were to prepare economically for the drop in the value of the maravedi.

Oro de Tepuzque or Tepezque gold was the lowest value gold coin to appear in colonial Mexico. Originally Tepuzque gold referred to any gold coin with three carats of gold less than a legal gold coin of the same size, but these gold pieces were continually debased. These gold coins were issued to help soldiers in the payment of their debts to merchants who had come to Vera Cruz. The name Tepuzque came from an Indian word meaning copper. Copper was the metal used to debase the Tepuzque coins. A peso of Tepuzque gold was valued at 272 maravedis. Thus 50 pesos of Tepuzque gold were worth 20 pesos of gold coins of the highest fineness. Num-

erous complaints were made to King Charles V concerning the circulation of Tequzque gold. The king finally decreed that all customs dues (almojarifazgos) and judicial fines (penas de camera) were to be paid in Oro de Tepuzque in order to withdraw it from the country.

The highest value of gold appearing in colonial transactions was the "oro de ley perfecta" which had a value of 450 maravedis and a fineness of 21.81 carets. The oro de ley perfecta continued to be the standard value by which gold and silver were sold. Gold and silver were first sold at the value of one gold peso to 10 silver pesos. Officials later established the value of gold to silver as 1 to 10.11.

When first appearing in the ledgers of colonial Mexico, the term "peso" did not refer to a coin but to a unit of weight equivalent to one-fiftieth of a marc of gold. It was used in weighing silver and gold bullion. The first gold "peso" was the peso de ley pertecta and the finest silver peso was the peso fuerte which was 272 maravedis of silver or 8 reals. This peso fuerte became the 8 real piece or Spanish dollar. It contained 25.563 grams of silver.

Gold was also measured by a weight unit called the castellano. The castellano was the standard gold coin of the province of Castile before Spain was united. It was originally one-fiftieth of a marc of gold with a fineness of 23¾ carats and a weight of 4.5534 grams of gold. The legal value of a castellano in Spanish America was placed between 480 and 490 maravedis. In 1500 the castellano was worth $11.75 and in 1612 it was worth $10.46. The ducat was also used to measure gold. It had the same fineness as the castellano but it was 1/65 1-3 of a marc of gold. A ducat had 3.485 grams of gold and was valued at 375 maravedis.

After 1531 there were only two types of pesos legal in Mexico, the gold peso of 450 maravedis and the silver peso of 272 maravedis. The 272 maravedis peso was the 8 real piece and the 450 maravedis gold peso remained a unit of value for bullion transactions only.

Chart No. 1: Values of the Gold Pesos of Colonial Mexico

Type	Value	
Peso de oro de Tequzque	272 maravedis	
Peso de oro de corriente (common peso)	300 maravedis	15 carats
Peso de oro de corriente con 3 quil anadidos	360 maravedis	18 carats
Peso de oro de minas	450 maravedis	
Peso de oro de ley perfecta	450 maravedis	21.81 carats

The importance of collecting coins in the finest possible condition cannot be overemphasized, and preserving them is equally important. Good judgement alone would dictate that coins should not be abused, mishandled, or stored loosely with other coins which can cause nicks, dents and scratches. When handling coins, they should always be held between two fingers on the rim and never on the face where fingermarks can easily damage the coin's surface.

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TOPICAL COLLECTING

BY: W. B. (BILL) SLATE
Rock Springs, Wyo.
Noted World Coin Collector, Exhibitor & Author

Since the October article in this column, there have been a series of events that have prevented me from writing. I want to continue this column, but for the next few months, my move to Detroit, the birth of my daughter, Julie, and the duties of my new position within the FAA must take priority. During the summer and fall, I discussed a "Topical Exhibit Award" to be given at the ANA conventions, but to date, this has not been brought before the ANA Board, so therefore I have no information to give at this time in my column.

Outside of the three exhibits that my wife and I entered in the ANA exhibit competition, there were very few exhibits that could be considered as topical. There were only two exhibits that seemed to fit the true topical theme. The first one to catch my attention was a three-case exhibit in the Latin American category that was entitled "Guatemalan One-Half Real Counterstamps." This counterstamp exhibit presented the advanced collector with a wealth of information and a pleasing exhibit that showed a great deal of work. The three cases were frames that had been mounted on self-supporting legs. The first case in the exhibit could be developed into a very good single-case exhibit because it brought to light a type counterstamp series and also showed the counterstamps applied to Guatemalan coinage. The other two cases showed various pesos of Chile and Peru that were counterstamped.

The second topical exhibit was a theme more than a design since the

W. B. (Bill) SLATE

title was "Petites." This was the first time that I had seen such an exhibit representing the smallest coins of a country.

The third one that caught my attention was topical in the way it was shown but with slight changes to show all the faces of Victoria it would fit. In the topical theme of "Rulers" the coinage of Victoria rated very high. Upon seeing this English Victorian type set, I immediately thought of TNA's own Charlotte Nichols and her magnificent display of world Victorian coinage.

I know of only two dealers who are trying to list coins by topical selections and they are Fred Luedecke and Lauren Benson. Through Miriam Gilmore, I have gotten in touch with Mr. Luedecke. He assembles topical starter sets and advertises in leading coin magazines under foreign coins and the following is his testimonial to the advantages of topical collecting

"The frustrations and disappointments encountered in collecting U.S. coins resulted in my turning to foreign coins, and concentrating not on dates or types, but on designs and

topics, such as ships, animals, birds, flowers, etc. Now, after several years, I can truly say that it has brought me the following satisfactions:

"FIRST: Topical collecting provides me with an outlet for acquiring something attractive and fascinating. Now, with a collection of ships, boats, sailing vessels, and battleships from many nations, in coins of various sizes, metals, and designs, I feel that the hobby is most interesting and challenging. As is true with other topics, there is a great inner satisfaction in knowing that time and money have been well invested.

"SECOND: Topical collecting affords the pleasure of accumulating a collection of world coins, from many nations, at a nominal cost. It is possible to begin the collection with inexpensive minor coins, or those of a higher denomination, such as crowns. This can be accomplished without too great an outlay of money.

"THIRD: Topical collecting fosters a continuing enthusiasm through new issues which are appearing monthly. As new countries emerge, their coinage appears, adding new designs, shapes and metals. Commemoratives are another intriguing source of unusual coins.

"FOURTH: Topical collecting is one of the eldest types of collecting. In recent years, it has experienced a genuine revival. Frequent articles are now appearing in numerous coin magazines. New books are appearing from time to time on the subject. These are available at a moderate cost, or they may be found in libraries. The abundance of accessible literature encourages wide reading and study, and thus makes for deeper and broader knowledge.

"FIFTH: Topical collecting enables me to maintain an alert mind on the affairs of our changing world. As I read newspapers and magazines, I pick up items concerning some of the smaller, newer nations. These names, once unknown to me, are now familiar because I have acquired some of their coinage. Keeping mentally alert is necessary to a satisfying life.

"In conclusion, topical collecting provides genuine enjoyment, a rewarding use of leisure time, an alert mind, a broader knowledge of the world and a deeper understanding of myself."—**Fred Luedecke, Santa Fe, New Mexico.**

I would like other readers to please send me copies of their topical stories for printing in this column. I personally know of some very good exhibits in Texas on topical themes that would make very good articles on Victoria, gold, Nazi items, Olympics, obsolete coinage and commemoratives. Any reader sending me a story for publication may also request me to include a photo of coins for their topic. With my camera setup I will be able to photograph coins for the articles if the owners will send them to me with return postage and insurance. If the owners do not wish me to photograph their coins, then the pictures would be from my own collection — general foreign 1850-1964, without gold.

The distinction between a "hub" and a "die" is — full sized copper electrotypes are made of both obverse and reverse from plaster casts of the accepted design of a coin. From these electrotypes, the design is mechanically reduced to coin size and cut in relief on the end of a steel bar, called the hub. This hub which is first hardened, is pressed into the end of another bar to make the dies with design reversed and incuse.

TEXAS TOKEN TOPICS

Interesting - Unusual

BY: JAMES L. RUHLAND
Vidor, Texas

COLLECTING TOKENS & MEDALS

This new monthly column in the TNA NEWS will be devoted to Texas tokens, medals and other items that may be called to my attention. With this first installment I would like to start off by asking all readers who have questions about tokens or medals to write me at 1145 West Village Road, Vidor, Texas 77662. I will need your help to be able to keep this column interesting.

Like most other collectors, token collectors have a word that describes them. One who collects tokens and other items out of the main stream of coin collecting is an "Exonumist." The word exonumist (egz-ahn'-oo-mist) is made up from two words "exo" meaning out of or away from and "numus" or a coin. Exonumist is a single term describing a col-

FIG. 1 FIG. 2 FIG. 3 FIG. 4

TOKEN TYPES - The above tokens represent some different types that could be a collection by itself. FIGURE 1: common transportation token from Beaumont, selling for about 50c, 22mm, brass. FIGURE 2: parking meter token from Dallas. Obverse and reverse is same, 25mm, white metal. FIGURE 3: shown as it represents the gray area between tokens and medals. Referred to as a token as it has the value of "Half Dollar" even though it is an anniversary medal from Childress County. It is 33mm bronze. FIGURE 4: common trade token from Bartlett, 24mm, bi-metal.

lector of tokens, medals, scrip and other numismatic items other than coins.

There are several questions I am always asked, but the one that seems to come up most often is—"How did you ever get started collecting tokens?" There just does not seem to be an answer for that; for some reason I just began. I have been collecting trade tokens for about 10 years and plan to continue. The second most often asked question is "How many different Texas trade tokens were issued?" Several years ago I did a study, made some calculations on this question and came up with an estimate of 21,000 different trade tokens having been issued in Texas over the past 100 years. I consider this a conservation estimate. If we were to put all of the Texas token collections together it is very doubtful that there would be 5,000 different tokens accounted for at present. So, one can see that token collecting is still a virgin field with less than 25% of the possible pieces accounted for. Besides trade tokens, there are many other types of tokens, each of which would be a collection within itself. Some of these are transportation

(Continued on page 20)

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

MEDAL TYPES - Pictured are a few types of Texas medals that can be easily collected. FIGURE 1: 1970 medal issued by the Port Arthur Historical Society to commemorate the opening of Pleasure Island Bridge. It is 38mm, goldine aluminum and one of a continuing series released by the society. FIGURE 2: 1973 Fiesta medal issued annually by the Texas Cavaliers Society of San Antonio; 35mm goldine aluminum. The exact year of first issuance is not known by the author but are known from 1947 to date. FIGURE 3: series of 1968 HemisFair medals. The above is 33mm bronze. Most sell for under a dollar.

U.S. & FOREIGN COLLECTING TIPS

BY: SIDNEY L. LEVINSON
HOUSTON, TEXAS

RUN YOUR FINGERS THRU THE RED BOOK!

How many of you have read the entire Red Book? All of it? Well, let us wander through some of the series and discuss a few items.

Did you ever notice that the 1877 Indian Head cent books about three times higher than the 1909-S? This is in spite of the mintage difference of 852,500 for the 1877 and only 309,000 for the 1909-S. The explanation is fairly easy. The year 1909 marked the changeover date for the Lincolns from the Indian Heads. This change caused attention to be revived on the coinage and many people saved the changeover dated coins.

Then look at the 1914-D Lincoln—a high price but a mintage of over one million. In 1914, San Antonio was a very small town and Fort Sam Houston, which is located there, had their own Post Banks. As it has been the custom for military fields to draw currency from the nearest mint and by-passing the Federal Reserve Bank—it was in line for Fort Sam Houston to draw money from Denver. As late as 1960, small hoards of the 1914-D cent and the 1950-D nickel were around San Antonio.

Next, the 1921-S Lincoln: Ever wonder what caused it to be cheap in lower circulated conditions and very scarce in high grades and uncirculated? The year 1921 was a depression year and coming soon after World War I, it found many people in an unsettled state. Few had money to save coins and hence the issue got well moved around.

Now move to the 1931 Mercury dime. The 1931-PDS with a combined mintage of slightly over 5 million is the only silver coin of that year. Here we have another depression year—yet while the 1931-D and the 1931-S dimes have found favor with the coin collectors—the 1931P has gone relatively unnoticed and seems to be available.

The year 1945 has received special attention—this being the last year for the Mercury dime. There were 159,-300,000 dimes minted in Philadelphia. This series was poorly struck on the reverse. In 15 years of looking and a reward up to $100 has failed to produce one coin that had a full separation on the middle cross band. At one time we thought that none existed Now we know that there is at least one in a Texas City, Tex. collection.

We could go on at length but let us save some for another day. In closing, let me ask one question: How many of you have seen a really uncirculated $5 gold Indian Head? Think now—the head band must be full and round on top. The grading guide book fails to mention that the cord must be rounded and the requirement for full uncirculation is only there by inference from previous grades.

While you are waiting for the next issue of the TNA NEWS, try to find a 1951-D and a 1952-D Jefferson nickel with full steps on the reverse!

The term "Fleur-de-coin" (FDC) is used throughout Europe to designate a coin in perfect flawless mint state

PRICE OF COINS KEEPS RISING

BY: BRAD MILLS,
Dallas Morning News

Brad Mills

Phenomenal prices received recently for rare United States coins has made headlines in various press channels, and collectors are wondering whether the upward spiral will ever stop. The unprecedented sale of these acknowledged rarities to wealthy purchasers and syndicates apparently has been prompted by inflation, investment possibilities, prestige and pride of ownership. Vanity also goes along with the acquisitions.

The recent sale of a 1794 silver dollar for $110,000 established a record price in numismatic history. This coin represents the first year of issue of our dollar and only 1,758 were struck. The one just sold was in choice condition but not strictly uncirculated. The purchaser reportedly was a television panel show producer who previously had not been an active collector. The 1794 silver dollar is the same type as the 1795, but 203,033 of the latter were coined. Obviously the 1794 dollar has become the extremely rare one, with a total current inventory of less than 100.

In 1972 an unauthorized 1913 "V" nickel sold for $100,000, topping the previous record. In some mysterious manner, five of these nickels appeared about 1920 in numismatic circles, although they should not have been minted. The Buffalo nickel was the only official issue of 1913, thus giving the "V" nickels of that date a clouded title. It was later determined that the unauthorized nickels really were coined at the mint, possibly at the request of a private individual. The five known coins of this date are held in large collections or in investment portfolios.

The 1913 "V" nickel has long been used as a form of bait to sell coin catalogs, with the coin represented as one that might be found around the house or in bank boxes. Not one of these coins has appeared since the original unauthorized batch of five or six came to light more than 50 years ago. The U.S. mint has had a red face since the 1913 "V" nickels were authenticated as its dubious product, but strong suspicion pointing to a private source has never materialized.

A famous 1804 U.S. silver dollar sold some time back at $125,000. Only 15 of these questionable coins are known. They were actually minted for 1804, but in two batches in about 1834 and 1859. All are held in strong hands and the sale of one never fails to make the headlines. This is another coin used in advertisements by dealers who usually offer coin catalogs for sale. The chance of finding an 1804 silver dollar in usual channels is so remote it might be called impossible, but it makes a good gimmick.

Another price record was established recently when an 1870-S silver dollar sold for $62,500. Mint records do not show that dollars were struck at San Francisco in 1870, although nearly a dozen of these coins have appeared over the past 100 years.

The extremely high prices principally apply to coins having a known inventory of less than 100. Several

of the rarities number less than six in the known category

COMPLETE SETS COSTLY

Collectors who specialize in U.S. coins usually find difficulty in establishing limits within which they will concentrate. Many beginners start with one or two denominations, while others prefer to obtain full coverage with type coins. The first group keeps picking and buying here and there in a grand effort to get all dates, mint marks, metals and major errors in a single denomination.

The type enthusiast settles for one coin of each issue and jumps to another in the process. Typical of the accumulation would be one each of such series as the Buffalo nickel, Mercury dime, "V" nickel, Indian Head cent, Morgan silver dollar, etc. No effort would be made to get more than a single coin for any particular denominational coinage.

If it were possible to complete a U.S. type set, the collector would need to start with the year 1793, then come right on down through the years until the 1970's. Obviously he would need only one coin for each major denominational change to have a complete type set.

In the case of the Roosevelt dime —one of the most recent issues— only two coins would be required to complete type requirements, the 90 per cent silver series coined through 1964 and the clad specimens now in use.

The half dollars struck from 1892 through 1963 are prime examples of a quick coverage by type. The Morgan, Liberty Walking and Franklin types require only one coin of each type, a mere three coins, to cover the complete ground for 71 years. The collector who insists on including all dates and mint marks of the various types would need to obtain 173 Morgan, Liberty Walking and Franklin half dollars. The date and mint mark collector should not be scolded for his eagerness to acquire complete runs of a series.

Many of our early type coins minted prior to 1800 are extremely rare and expensive. In choice condition they would cost more than $10,000 each. Most are outside the reach of the ordinary collectors, but a few in worn condition are available at reasonable prices.

TEXAS TOKEN —

(Continued from page 17)

tokens, parking, car wash, political, etc. A little out of the token line, but really overlooked by collectors, is medals. Medals honor some person or special event.

A few categories of medals to collect would be Texas Centennial, HemisFair, TNA annual conventions, Fiesta medals from San Antonio, etc. The possibilities of you becoming an exonumist are unlimited here in Texas.

Tokens can be added to your collection in many different ways. At most coin shows you can find a few dealers who handle tokens and medals. Flea markets, antique shops and junk shops are also good sources; but the most rewarding way to find tokens is to head out to the small towns and try to find an old general store that used tokens, and if you are very lucky, you might go home with a sack full. Try it, you might like it!

In 1971 the first Eisenhower dollars were minted at San Francisco and in 1972 that mint was saved from distruction as a landmark. The S.F. mint operated from 1874-1955.

We Invite You To Share In Our Success Story By Consigning Your Collection For Future Auctions

★ SOME OF OUR PAST AUCTIONS

● The Jose T. Medina Collection - The famous Chilean author and numismatist whose collection was recorded in 21 numismatic volumes.

● Our Tenth Anniversary Auction (1971) - Worldwide coins, medals, tokens, and paper money, including a number of Latin American rarities.

● The King Farouk of Egypt Collection of Banknotes accompanied by a second volume of choice and rare coins, medals, and tokens of the world.

● The largest and most diversified numismatic sale on record was the 5001 Lots of selected coins, medals, and rare currency of the world including the Robert Gordon collection of European medals related to the Americas, which was at one time owned by Medina, but consigned to us by Robert Gordon.

★ SOME OF THE PRICES WE HAVE OBTAINED. We can guarantee top prices for extremely rare material. Some examples are:

● The three Mexico 3 Real pieces of Carlos and Johanna, which realized $15,600 in our King Farouk Sale - Part II.

● $1,950 was obtained for a silver medal featuring on the obverse George III and on the reverse two rampant lions. This medal commemorates the determination of England to continue the war with America to the bitter end. Nevertheless, independence came a year later (Betts #584, Medina #161)

● In our 5001 - lot sale, $3,300 was obtained for a Costa Rica 8 Reales 1831 with assayer "E".

SHOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN CONSIGNING YOUR COLLECTION OR A SEGMENT OF YOUR COLLECTION FOR AUCTION, FEEL FREE TO WRITE, WIRE, OR CALL US. WE ARE READY AND WILLING TO WORK CLOSELY WITH YOU. OUR COMMISSIONS ARE IN LINE WITH THOSE CHARGED BY OTHER AUCTIONEERS, AND THERE ARE NO HIDDEN CHARGES. WE CAN ASSURE YOU THAT YOU WILL NOT GET BETTER OR MORE COURTEOUS, FAIR TREATMENT FROM ANYONE ELSE. DIRECT ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO OUR NEW LOCATION (STILL DOWNTOWN SAN ANTONIO.)

Almanza's COINS OF THE WORLD, Inc.

Bank of San Antonio Building, Suite 208
One Romana Plaza, San Antonio, Texas 78205

HOW COME THERE'S NEVER A COPPER AROUND WHEN YOU NEED ONE?

OR

NOT EVERY CLOUD HAS A COPPER LINING.

BY: LANCE DOHE — CHICAGO, ILL.

To all astute numismatists, even though they may only cursorily read their weekly or monthly coin publications, it should be quite evident that coinage metals are very much in the news. Gold and silver have been so newsworthy that even television has deigned to mention them. All of this publicity has precipitated a rush to acquire 40% silver halves that is reminiscent of the silver dollar rush of the 60's. Now that the news has broken that the metal content of the United States cent will be changed later this year from copper to aluminum, anyone with a normal amount of inquisitiveness would naturally wonder if copper will follow in the footsteps of the noble metals. In order to properly address this question, let us review some hard facts and figures relative to copper.

Anyone with a basic knowledge of U.S. coinage knows that before 1858 cents were bigger than they are presently; presumably that is why they are called "large cents." In the mid-19th century, rising copper prices and other pressures resulted, after some trial and error, in the current "small cent" consisting of 95% copper and 5% zinc and weighing 3.11 grams. The 95% copper content has been the rule with a brief exception during World War II. The current rise in copper prices, 12 decades after the last drastic material change, will result in the forementioned "aluminum cent."

Space being limited, we will not delve deeply into the supply and demand factors affecting copper. Let it just be stated that Uncle Sam has an adequate supply of copper with which to make cents but he chooses to go to aluminum because he is now unable to sustain the handsome profit margin (seigniorage) which has become customary.

Currently the Treasury Department is doing some quick calculations to determine just how many aluminum cents must be made to replace the coppers now in circulation. Notwithstanding the Treasury's figures (which may be colored optimistically or pessimistically for psychological effect), let us make some basic assumptions and arrive at a viable figure. Let us first assume that for all practical purposes no Indian Head or Wheat Ear cents circulate; thus we are talking about cents minted from 1959 to date. Secondly, let us assume that due to carelessness and the general disdain with which the cent is treated by certain segments of our affluent society, five percent of the cents are lost for each year they are in circulation. This may be a high loss estimate but should result in a nice conservative figure. Thus, we can assume 100% of 1973 cents are circulating, 95% of 1972, 90.25% of 1971, etc., down to 48.8% of 1959 cents. If these assumptions are correct, of the 59.6 billion cents minted from 1959 to 1973, 46.3 billion remain in circulation, which equals 463 million dollars worth at face value. I would advise anyone wishing to corner the copper "penny" market to bring along a fairly sizeable barrel and 300 to 400 million

See next page →

COPPER PRICE PER POUND			1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30
COIN	FINE	COPPER CONTENT												
ONE CENT (1864-1974)	.950	.10421 oz.	.78	.85	.91	.98	1.04	1.11	1.17	1.24	1.30	1.37	1.43	1.50
WAR NICKEL ('42-'45)	.560	.09876 oz.	.74	.80	.86	.92	.99	1.05	1.11	1.17	1.23	1.30	1.36	1.42
'65-'70 KENNEDY HALF-DOLLAR	.600	.24339 oz.	1.82	1.98	2.13	2.28	2.43	2.59	2.74	2.89	3.04	3.19	3.35	3.50
'43--'72 MEXICO 20 CENTAVO	.950	.33510 oz.	2.51	2.72	2.93	3.14	3.35	3.56	3.77	3.98	4.19	4.40	4.61	4.82

COPPER PRICE PER POUND			2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.80	2.90	3.00	3.10	3.20	3.30	3.40	3.50
COIN	FINE	COPPER CONTENT												
ONE CENT (1864-1974)	.950	.10421 oz.	1.56	1.63	1.69	1.76	1.82	1.89	1.95	2.02	2.08	2.15	2.21	2.28
WAR NICKEL ('42-'45)	.560	.09876 oz.	1.48	1.54	1.60	1.67	1.73	1.79	1.85	1.91	1.98	2.04	2.10	2.17
'65-'70 KENNEDY HALF-DOLLAR	.600	.24339 oz.	3.65	3.80	3.96	4.11	4.26	4.41	4.56	4.72	4.87	5.02	5.17	5.32
'43-'72 MEXICO 20 CENTAVO	.950	.33510 oz.	5.03	5.23	5.44	5.65	5.86	6.07	6.28	6.49	6.70	6.91	7.12	7.33

COPPER PRICES IN U.S. DOLLARS
COIN VALUES IN U.S. CENTS

dollars. You would also be wise to bring along a little help to move those around as 9.26 million bags of cents weighing about 34.28 pounds each would weigh 317.43 million pounds or about 158.715 tons. That's equivalent to the combined weight of the steamers Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. Hmmmm, doesn't seem as easy as it did at first, huh?

Now for any reader with less than 300 million dollars to invest, let's see how much money you could make on a less grandiose scale. If you check the accompanying table you will see a listing of copper prices in dollars by the pound. You will also see four coins listed and their appropriate net copper content in ounces. And, lastly, you will observe these coins' bullion values in cents corresponding with each copper price.

Immediately one can deduct that copper must reach $1.536 per pound before a copper cent is worth one cent. Similarly, it doesn't take a mental giant to ascertain that at $3.072 per pound, copper cents are worth double face. Now the question is: At what copper price will it be profitable for one to sell his cents to a dealer and show a nice profit?

First, you are going to have to deal in whole bag increments ($50/bag) for convenience and to make it worth your while, so let's assume you have two bags you wish to dispose of. You will want to make at least ten dollars on the deal, and for handling the bags, the dealer will probably figure on a like amount. We're talking about a copper price of $1.90 per pound already. Now you figure refining cost, shipping costs (remember, 34 pounds per bag), insurance coverage, etc. We're now up to about $2.20 per pound.

How long will it be before copper reaches this neighborhood? Maybe next month, maybe next year, maybe in five years, maybe never. A thousand dollars in silver isn't too hard to lug around or store, but a similar amount in "pennies" can be quite cumbersome. My unsolicited advice: Don't hold your breath while waiting to make your fortune in copper "pennies."

THE EARLIEST ANNO DOMINI —

(Continued from page 7)

the opportunity to control the coin-pictures on behalf of the king as well. In 1234 the king succeeded in providing a document by which he appropriated to himself half of the income from the mint of Ribe. It looked like the king was beginning a take-over of the mints, or so it might appear to the populace. Niels Stigsen may perhaps have wanted to show the world that he had been able to keep his part of the Roskilde mint in this same year, 1234, so he simply identified this Anno Domini date on the coin. There are no known follow-up dates, which suggests that Stigsen was satisfied with his announcement to the world that his power had not been suppressed. Further, 138 years were to elapse before dating on coins again appears. Thus we must conclude that neither he nor his successors felt that dates on coins were either useful or necessary. The sleuthing of Mrs. Lindahl is most remarkable, and we are grateful to her for her fine work.

There is at least one other point of interest concerning this coin. On the obverse the legend is solely the date. On the reverse the words are solely **ANNO DOMINI**. In each case they occupy the entire periphery of the coin. This is probably the only instance of a date, and only a date, occupying the full legends of both sides of a coin. And this makes sense in this case. The sole object of expressing anything at all on this coin was to indicate the date. So why say anything else?

JUNIOR READIN' ROUNDUP

BY: DAVE CERVIN,
Amarillo, Texas

TNA Youth Chairman
ANA Texas Youth Representative

Andy Holds (San Antonio) sent such an interesting letter that I want to share parts of it with you. His biggest point was a complete surprise to me, and I wonder if it is to you. Andy advised me that there exists a national junior numismatic organization called the JNCCA (Junior Numismatic Correspondence Club of America.) And what an active hard working club! Each month (sometimes bi-monthly) they send to all members a 16-page mimeographed magazine called **THE INKSPOT**. The editor even includes a table of contents on the first page! Remember, this publication is written and published by juniors and is for juniors. It is absolutely full of everything, including want ads and trades.

What does membership in JNCCA include? Just listen to this: **Inkspot** (monthly publication), membership lists, printing services, free classified ads, low cost display ads (in **Inkspot**), raffles, auction, white elephant sales, contests, dealer's discounts, club library. And how much for all this? Only $2.00! (Inflation ought to increase this soon, so join quickly.) Send dues to: Larry Kiessling, 444 Edge Hill Road, North Hills, Pa. 19038.

This looks like a splendid opportunity for TNA juniors who would like to earn a Roman coin for writing an article on numismatics and having it published. What better way than to write for a magazine published for and by juniors? Even if you don't write, how about all of the other fine benefits? Yes, this looks like a must for juniors, and I hope all TNA juniors join. If you can't raise the $2.00 maybe you can get your parents to include it as sort of a "pre-birthday" present. Where there is a will there is a way!

If you do join, be sure and tell me so I can mention it in this column. Then tell me all about it, both the good and the bad, and I am sure the good will far outweigh the bad.

By the way, Andy is publicity chairman for the southern states, so the plug here for JNCCA ought to give a boost to his record. Anyway, I sincerely hope and expect that a goodly number of TNA juniors will affiliate with the JNCCA.

Now for a word about Andy Holds who also is a member of the ANA. Andy is no Johnny-come-lately. In 1972 he won the coveted title of **Junior Numismatist of the Year** for Texas. And he has hardly been inactive since. He has given four coin programs, two of which had slides from his own collection. This qualifies him for two Roman coins, the second stemming from the fact that he developed a talk from slides that he personally made. He also has earned a coin for exhibiting at a show other than his own club. Remember, there is no award for exhibiting at one's own club, and only one coin for exhibiting elsewhere, no matter how many times this is done. Nor need one win a prize at a show. It is only necessary to exhibit. Thus Andy gets three Roman coins, and it certainly wasn't hard. He earned these coins for doing the things he likes to do in numismatics. These awards are strictly bonuses,

(Continued on page 30)

MIRIAM GILMORE

THE UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR

EDITOR

WELCOME to James Ruhland and Sidney L. Levinson! Those two are new contributors to the **TNA NEWS** beginning with this issue.

Jim is from Vidor, Tex., a newcomer to TNA and he will write on **"Texas Token Topics"**—with a sprinkling of medals—so you token collectors, we know you will enjoy these articles. You will learn token and medal collecting tips, types of tokens, denominations, unusual "good fers" and so-called "mavericks." Jim has been collecting tokens for about 10 years, won the **TAMS** Literary Award for the best article on tokens and medals—rightfully so, as he has over 2,000 different Texas trade tokens in his collection to write about.

Sid is an oldtimer around TNA circles and he and his wife, Goldie, have been in the coin business since 1959 around the Houston area. Sid will be giving us facts and figures on United States and foreign coins and he is planning a series of travelogue experiences. Sid and Goldie have traveled extensively over the world and Sid has many cute and interesting stories to share with us.

Brent Brown (hometown Waco) is traveling around Germany taking in the many sights at Berlin, Wurzburg, Bremerhaven and Noremburg. He wrote that he would like to change the pace of his regular column from **"Colonial Mints of Latin America"** to **"Latin American Numismatics"** which will cover coins, mints, paper money from 1535 to the present. He asked for suggestions on topics, so if you have a preference in the Latin American series, let us know. Brent is also planning several articles on contemporary German coins in addition to his Latin American series.

SO, the **TNA NEWS** is really covering numismatic subjects—medieval coins by Dave Cervin; numismatic errors by L. G. Davenport; topicals by Bill Slate; Brad Mills, general collecting; and now, tokens and medals, and United States and foreign. To round the subjects out, we need a monthly currency column. Any volunteers? Just step up and start writing.

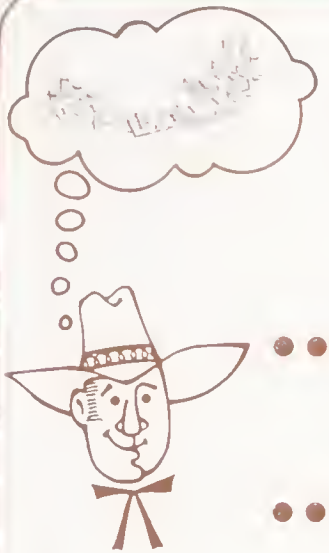
✧

The Dallas Coin Club is going full steam ahead, from all reports, on the 1975 TNA convention. It will take place April 11, 12, 13 at the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas. George F. Johnson has been named general chairman, and mail should be addressed to 1109 Woodcrest Dr., Garland, Tex. 75040.

✧

John Face of Corpus Christi, District 8 governor, writes that a hospitality table was furnished by the Corpus Christi Coin Club during their March show where he was

(Continued on page 30)



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from the

first vice president

Texas Numismatic Association

Col. Charles A Wingo
Rt. 2, Box 109
Denison, Texas 75020

March would have been a busy month for me just preparing for our TNA convention, but finding time to develop and present three numismatic programs really kept me hopping.

The Texomaland Coin & Stamp Club of Denison-Sherman, and the Fort Worth Coin Club were kind enough to listen to me expound on "Collecting United States Paper Money for Fun and Profit." Also, during Educational Week, I talked to a class of 9- and 10-year-olds about coin collecting That was a rare experience! I was amazed at the interest shown by these youngsters, and every one of them either asked a question or told me about some interesting coin that they had seen. If you have an opportunity to talk to a young group like this, don't treat it lightly, and be prepared!

✧

By the time you read this, our 1974 convention will be history I hope that you were there to enjoy it. Now let's all look forward to making the next year the best ever, and get ready for the 1975 convention in big "D." You'd be surprised at how much work has already been done by the sponsoring **Dallas Coin Club** to make it the greatest.

✧

This is probably a good time to remind you that if you have any suggestions, recommendations, complaints, or even praise on matters involving TNA exhibits, educational programs, youth programs, the library, or **TNA NEWS**, please send them to me as the TNA officer charged with supervisory responsibility, or to the person directly in charge of the activity. We do want to hear from you!

✧ ✧ ✧

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from the secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

Mrs. Augusta Felda
420 Heritage Drive
Tyler, Texas 75701

Welcome to members 2736-2758.

If approved the following will become members June 1, 1974

2816 Paul C. Runze, 8035 Inglesida Ave South, Cottage Grove, Minn. 55016 Dealer Chris Jasso.

2817 (D-6) Vernon D. Blanck, 5439 Ariel, Houston, Tex 77035. American and Foreign Gold. Colin Tuttle.

2818 (D-15) C R Anderson, Box 395, Vidor, Tex 77662 General Jerry Williams.

2819 (D-15) James L. Ruhland, 1145 W. Village Road, Vidor, Tex. 77662 Tokens. Jerry Williams.

J-2820 (D-15) Brian Laird, Box 395, Port Arthur, Tex 77646. General. Jerry Williams.

2821 (D-2) Donald C. Ray, Rt 3 Box 1292-B. Odessa, Tex. 79760 U S. Types. D. O. Joplin.

2822 (D-8) Frank W. Boone, Box 502, Pawnee, Tex. 78145. General. Chris Jasso.

2823 (D-7) Jackie E. W. Armstrong, 3634 Willow Wood, San Antonio, Tex. 78219. Dealer. Marvin A. Currie Jr.

2824 (D-9) Glenn D. Galliart, Box 266, Plainview, Tex. 79072. Canadian, U S. Flying Eagle and Indian Head Cents, Commemorative Halves D. O. Joplin.

2825 (D-4) Mrs. Neldene Bledsoe, 3812 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. 76710 Keith Johnson, Lyman C Bartee.

A-2826 (D-4) Hoyt E. Bledsoe, 3812 Austin Ave., Waco, Tex. 76710. Keith Johnson, Lyman C. Bartee.

2827 (D-4) O. B. Walls, 1411 N. David, West, Tex. 76691 U.S. Keith Johnson, Lyman C Bartee

2828 (D-1) Hoyt Kyle, Rt. 1, Itasca, Tex 76055 Gold. Keith Johnson, Lyman C. Bartee.

2829 (D-4) A R Nuckols, 4121 Gorman, Waco, Tex. 76710. Keith Johnson, Lyman C. Bartee.

2830 (D-4) W. Earl Harrison, Box 950, Waco, Tex. 76703 U.S Coins. Lyman C. Bartee.

2831 (D-1) James A. Harris, 6718 Sue Drive, Fort Worth, Tex 76118. U S Type Coins. Chas. A. Wingo, D. M Fretwell.

2832 (D-8) J. B. Parker, 13702 Moon River Trail, Corpus Christi, Tex 78410. Mexico. John C Face, Ouida Davis

2833 (D-8) Ronald L. Day, 340 Heron, Corpus Christi, Tex 78419. U S. and British. John C. Face, Ouida Davis.

2834 (D-14) Norman Truesdall, Box 1007, Zapata, Tex 78076. Ouida and Joe B Davis.

2835 (D-8) Rodney C. Thompson, 6026 Orms, Corpus Christi, Tex 78412. U.S. Coins. John C. Face, Ouida Davis.

2836 (D-6) Elbert Lester Hare III, 14202 Locke Lane, Houston, Tex 77077. Gold-U S. and Foreign, Silver Dollars. Colin Tuttle, John B. Mudge.

J-2837 (D-2) Larry Dean Hood, 5515 Lancaster, Odessa, Tex. 79762. U S. and Foreign Coins Andrea Peppard.

J-2838 (D-2) Roger Fry, 1532 Tanglewood, Odessa, Tex. 79761. U.S Coins.

Andrea Peppard.

J-2839 (D-2) Joe Davis, 1311 Bonham, Odessa, Tex. 79761. U.S. Coins. Andrea Peppard.

2840 (D-14) J. Craig Grover, 712 W. Harrison, Harlingen, Tex. 78550. U.S. and Mexico. Fred England, Fred Brooks.

2841 (D-1) David McAmis, 2802 Ash Park, Fort Worth, Tex. 76118. General. Jerry Williams.

2842 (D-1) Doug Davis, 805 Central Drive, Bedford, Tex. 76021. General. Jerry Williams.

2843 (D-5) W. N. Seale, One Willow Wood, Dallas, Tex. 75205. Gold Coins and Large Paper Currency. Chas. A. Wingo.

2844 (D-9) Marvin L. Fraley, 2813-57th St., Lubbock, Tex. 79413. Netherland Coins. D. O. Joplin, Bob Medlar.

2845 (D-8) William H. Tate Jr., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78413. U.S. John C. Face, Ernest Klatt Jr.

2846 (D-14) R. W. Hammock, Box 583, Freer, Tex. 78357. U.S. Coins. John C. Face, Ernest Klatt Jr.

2847 (D-8) A. L. Jones, 4718 Mayo Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78413. American and Mexico. Miriam Gilmore.

2848 (D-5) Mrs. Elvira Kurth, 9202 Loma Vista, Dallas, Tex. 75231. Dealer. C. C. Andrews.

2849 (D-12) Earl Prater, Rt. 2, Box 118, Jasper, Tex. 75951. U.S. Cents. Marvin A. Currie.

2850 (D-9) S. E. Patterson, 2314-31st St., Lubbock, Tex. 79411. Rare Coins. Donald E. Henderson.

2851 (D-4) Tom Street, Box 94, Waco, Tex. 76703. U.S. Lyman C. Bartee.

2852 Donald F. Craig, 292 Doherty, Fall River, Mass. 02720. General. D. R. Cervin.

2853 (D-9) Bobby W. Taylor, 1508 Ave. E, Levelland, Tex. 79336. General. D. O. Joplin.

2854 (D-3) H. L. Bailey, Box 306, Sterling City, Tex. 76951. U.S. Coins. Bob Neely, E. H. Brooks.

JUNIOR READIN' —

(Continued from page 25)

and you, too, should get in on the give-away program.

So let's hear from the rest of you juniors.

UNCOMFORTABLE CHAIR —

(Continued from page 26)

able to sit and rest his weary feet and pass out copies of the **TNA NEWS**. He said it was a place where people could stop and talk numismatics and he recommended that all clubs staging shows to reserve a table for that purpose. He added—"Think you would have trouble getting it manned? Put the coffee pot there!"

✧

Chris Johns writes from Houston—"Haven't had a chance to tell you lately that I've sure enjoyed the **TNA NEWS** these past months. No wonder the rest of the country is impressed with it." Chris was very helpful in making our **TNA FOUNDERS' REUNION** luncheon a success and I don't know what we would have done without her. We literally burned the candle at both ends—one end in Houston and the other end in Weslaco.

✧

As you all are well aware, everything has gone up! Even a penny-pincher has to use a dime . . . adios and thirty.

Once a coin collection has been started there are no rules or boundaries covering what a person can or should collect

from the treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association

Stanford M. Kennady

2901 Silverleaf Dr., Austin, Texas 78757

Balance on hand as of February 28, 1974		$3,832.36
Receipts:		
TNA Dues	283.00	
TNA News Ads	315.85	
Orders for Souvenir medals	27.65	
Donations to Mini-TNA News	27.50	
Donations to Library Fund	56.00	710.00
		$4,542.36
Disbursements:		
Organization of International Numismatists - 1974 Dues	10.00	
TNA News Editor - March travel allowance & February petty cash	123.66	
Banner Printing Co.	660.17	
February issue - 1130 copies	447.00	
Postage	158.87	
Engraving	39.20	
Misc. Printing	15.10	793.83
		3,748.53
Balance on hand as of March 31, 1974		3,748.53
Operating Funds		3,715.26
Encumbered Funds		33.27

NOTE: The following funds cannot be used for anything except the purpose for which they are encumbered. The above balance includes these funds except as noted below.

TNA Library Fund as of Feb. 28, 1974	(-22.73)
Donations as above	56.00
Balance as of March 31, 1974	33.27
TNA News Continuance Fund Certificate of Deposit	2,000.00

(This amount is not shown in the balance above.)

NECCA TO HOST ERROR-A-RAMA

The Numismatic Error Collectors of America report that preparations for ERRO-A-RAMA are in full progress.

Hosted by the Orange County Numismatic Error Collectors and being held at the Royal Inn at Anaheim, Calif., on July 27-28, the show will be attended by error and regular dealers and collectors from many parts of the world.

L. G. Davenport of Edinburg, Tex. will display his award winning exhibit of Washington quarters struck on wrong stock planchets entitled "George Washington Slipped Here." Davenport was named "King of Errors" at the 1973 ERRO-A-RAMA.

Don Gordon will be general chairman and may be reached at 1074 Mission Dr., Costa Mesa, Calif. for convention information.

from the librarian

T.N.A. Memorial Library

Wally Gilmore

Box 74 Weslaco, Texas 78596

We are very gratetul for the following contributions to the TNA MEMORIAL LIBRARY: H R. Peppard, $10; R. W. Umstot, $5; Augusta Folde, $25; and Col Chas. A. Wingo, $10 in memory of the late Jack Whitehurst of Dallas. Many thanks It put us over the hump.

James Hogue of Levelland has kindly offered to type up a commentary for slide set No. 4A. It has only a taped commentary which could be a handicap for some clubs not being able to secure the proper projector. It should be ready before long.

In our continuing listing of library books, this month we will take up the Canada, New Foundland, Alaska and Mexico, Central and South America categories:

CANADA, NEW FOUNDLAND, ALASKA:

B-p—The Decimal Coinage of Canada and New Foundland, F. Bowman, 1962. ANA.

B-26p — Canadian Patterns, Fred Bowman, 1957.

C-1—Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money, J. E. Charlton, 1961, 9th Edition.

G-6p—Canadian Silver Dollars, Starr Gilmore, 1961. Edited by H. C. Taylor and Somer James.

G-7—Alaska's Coinage Through the Years, Maurice M. Gould, Kenneth Bressett, Kaye and Nancy Dethridge, Revised 2nd Edition.

H-4 — Canadian Banks and Bank Notes, C. S. Howard (A Record) 1961.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A-5p—Coins of British Honduras, Andubon Coin & Stamp Co.

B-2p—La Ceca de Lima 1565-1824, Humberto F. Burzio, 1958. In Spanish.

B-3p1—Diccionario de la Moneda Hispanoamericana, Humberto F. Burzio, Vol. 1, A LL, 1956. In Spanish.

B-3p2—Diccionario de la Moneda Hispanoamericana, Humberto F. Burzio, Vol. II, M-Z, 1956. In Spanish.

B-3p3—Diccionario de la Moneda Hispanoamericana, Humberto F. Burzio, Plates and Illustrations, 1956, In Spanish.

B-8p—Mexican Revolutionary Bills 1913-17, Ralph Brown, 1950, ANA.

B-10p—The Coinage of Mexico Since 1905, Ted V. Buttrey, 1962, ANA.

B-22p—Mexican Imperial Coinage, Benjamin Betts, Reprint, 1899.

B-23—A Guide Book of Mexican Coins, T. V. Buttrey.

B-25p—A Guidebook to the Mints of Latin America, Brent A. Brown, Jan. 1973.

E-1p—Copper Coins of Central America and South America, O. P. Eklund, 1962, ANA.

E-15—Eight Reales & Pesos, Carlos A. Elizondo Jr., 1st Edition, 1968.

G-9—Medals of Mexico, Vol. I, Medals of the Spanish Kings, Frank W. Grove. Copy No. 867.

G-10—Medals of Mexico, Vol. II, 1821-1971, Frank W. Grove.

H-15—Pillars & Portraits, Robert P. Harris, 1st Edition.

H-16 — Phantom Crown, Bertita Harding, 1953.

L-3p—A Check List of the Coins of Nicaragna, Robert A. Lamb.

L-6p—The Availability of 20th Century Mexican Coins, Richard A. Long, 1959. No. 1795.

N-1—First Silver Coins of Nuevo

Reino de Granada, R. I. Nesmith. Reprint from Centennial Volume of ANS.

P-1—Historia Numismatica de Mexico, Alberto F. Pradeau, 1950. In Spanish.

P-3p—Mexican Patriots and Their Part in Numismatics, Dr. A. F. Pradeau, 1962, ANA.

P-6p — Historia Numismatica de Guatemala, Kurt Prober, 1957. In Spanish.

P-9p—Emperor Maximilian I of Mexico, The French Intervention, Its History and That of its Coinage, Dr. Alberto Pradeau.

R 3p — The Coins of Guatemala, 1733-1963, Charles Robinson III, 1964.

R-14p—The Coinage of the Dominican Republic, Jerome H. Remick and Alcedo Almanzar, 1965.

R-15—The Coins of Central America, 1733-1965, Charles Robinson III, 1965.

S-22p—Numismatic History of Republic of Panama, Brian R. Stickney.

S-24p—The Un Peso of the Bank of Mexico, Ed Shlicker, Samuel Paonessa, Wm. L. Spencer, 1st Edition, 1973.

U-1p—Coins of Mexico 1536-1963, Neil S. Utberg, 1963.

U-2p—Paper Money of Mexico 1822-1964, Neil S. Utberg and Carlos Gaytan, 1964.

U-4p—Coins of the Mexican Revolution 1910-1917, Neil S. Utberg, 1965.

U-5p—Coins of Mexico, 1905-1963, Spring 1963, Neil S. Utberg.

W-6p—Central American Coinage Since 1821, Holland Wallace, 1965.

W-7p—Central American Coinage Since 1821, Holland Wallace, 1966.

Y-4—Catalogo de los Reales de a Ocho Espanoles, Jose de Yriarte, 1956, In Spanish.

Next month, we will move into the foreign country categories. We're listing them, now you use them!

Bruns To Conduct Summer Auction

Virtually every famous Mexican coin is represented in the auction sale from the estate of the late Osborne Walker of Phoenix, Ariz. scheduled for Sunday, June 16, at the Phoenix Civic Plaza, 225 E. Adams, Phoenix, Ariz.

Walker began collecting the coins of Mexico many years ago by date, mint and variety. Represented in the auction are cobs, pillars, Morelos suds, Iturbide, Maximilian, Cap and Ray, Balance Scale, Revolutionary, modern and gold.

The auction will be conducted by Harvey A. Bruns of Mission, Texas and catalogs are available at $1 each with prices realized sent to all bidders. The auction will be by mail and floor bids. To obtain a catalog, write Bruns, P. O. Drawer 908, Mission, Tex. 78572.

The mint mark on Buffalo nickels is found on the reverse side under the words "Five Cents."

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Promote TNA by having a table ready for your TNA club representative at your coin show — order application blanks from the TNA secretary. If your club wishes to pass out copies of the TNA News, place an early order with the TNA News editor. These can be ordered at $6.50 per 100 postpaid. We are all interested in the growth of TNA — let others know about it too!

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EVENTS CALENDAR

MAY 18-19

WICHITA FALLS COIN & STAMP CLUB, 2nd annual show. Ramada Inn. **WRITE:** Logan Essex, Box 1538, Wichita Falls 76307.

✧

MAY 25-26

SOUTH PLAINS COIN CLUB, annual show, KoKo Palace, Lubbock. **WRITE:** Club, Box 106, Lubbock 79408.

✧

JUNE 21-23

RCDA, INC. national convention, Red Carpet Inn. Milwaukee, Wisc. **BOURSE:** Ray O. Lefman, 412 S. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo. 64124 or Wilson F. Walters, Box 536, Denison, Tex. 75020.

✧

JULY 6-7

NORTHLINE COIN CLUB, 7th annual show. Holiday Inn, 9799 Katy FWY-1-10. Houston. **CONTACT:** J. R. Luker, 3603 Breacrest, Houston 77016.

✧

JULY 13-14

GARLAND COIN CLUB, annual show, Lions Club Bldg., Garland. **BOURSE:** Ray Holt, Rt. 1, Box 210-1, Rockwall 75087.

✧

AUGUST 3-4

BELLAIRE COIN CLUB, 11th coin show, Community Center, 7000 S. Rice, Bellaire. **WRITE:** Club, Box 303, Bellaire 77401.

✧

SEPTEMBER 7-8

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB, annual show, Town House Motor Hotel. **WRITE CLUB:** Box 87, San Angelo 76901.

SEPTEMBER 15

PORT ISABEL COIN CLUB annual show, Sea Island Motel. Further details later.

✧

SEPTEMBER 21-22

ODESSA COIN CLUB, annual Permian Basin coin show, Inn of the Golden West **WRITE:** H. K. Peppard, 1509 Westbrook, Odessa 79761.

✧

SEPTEMBER 28-29

AUSTIN COIN CLUB, annual coin show, Stephen F. Austin Hotel. **WRITE:** Club, Box 1225, Austin 78767.

✧

OCTOBER 5-6

NOLAN COUNTY COIN CLUB, annual WILDCAT SHOW, Sweetwater. **WRITE:** Mabel Cunningham, Box 777, Sweetwater 79556.

✧

OCTOBER 19-20

LIBERTY COIN CLUB, annual coin show, Exposition Hall, Corpus Christi. **CONTACT:** Club, Box 7001, Corpus Christi 78415.

✧

NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 1

PASADENA COIN CLUB, 14th annual Show, 500 Gulfgate Mall and Highway 225.

COMMERCIAL SHOWS

JULY 20-21

FORT WORTH SUMMER COIN SHOW, International Ballroom, Blackstone Hotel, 5th & Main, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101. **BOURSE:** Walter Magnus Box 6954, Fort Worth, Tex. 76134, (817) 293-3860.

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TEXAS DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT ONE:

Twenty-one members and guests of the **Mineral Wells Coin Club** met in March at North Oak Community Center. It was announced that A. O. Thomas was to speak on Texas money at a future meeting.

Everett Hull
Governor

Special prizes were won by Richard Whittington, Debbie Wesley, Raz Ford, Bonnie Brooks, Carol Whittington and Vaughn Davis.

Larry Lack and Charles Verner are new club members and Jack Cookley was a guest.—**Mike Holub, Reporter.**

✧

DISTRICT THREE:

A discussion on the progress of the annual coin gun and Wildcat show held in March was conducted at the regular meeting of the **Central Texas Coin Club** in Brownwood.

Bob Neely
Governor

The club meets at the Brownwood Coliseum, Room A. There were 42 present at the March meeting.—**Jim Carpenter, Vice Pres.**

✧

Robert Pace spoke on "Things A New Collector Should Know" at the March meeting of the **San Angelo Coin Club** held at the Town House Motor Hotel. Thirty were in attendance.

Reports were given on the various coin shows in the district and members voted to purchase three gold coins for the drawing during the annual coin show in September.—**Verna Vautrain, Sec.**

✧

Plans were made for the October 5-6 Wildcat show to be hosted by the **Nolan County Coin Club** of Sweetwater at the March meeting. The meeting was held at the Texas Bank & Trust with 22 present.

An auction was planned for the April meeting.—**Vadie Nations, Sec.**

✧

DISTRICT FOUR:

TNA President Lyman Bartee and District Governor Keith Johnson were made honorary members of the **Waco Coin Club** following an official visit in March.

Keith Johnson
Governor

Pres. Bartee gave a short talk on TNA and Johnson presented a slide set from the **TNA MEMORIAL LIBRARY** entitled "Odd & Curious Monies." Forty-six members and guests were in attendance.—**J. P. Jones, Sec.**

✧

Twenty-two members and guests enjoyed a showing of slide set No. 30 "Odd and Curious Money" at the March meeting of the **Austin Coin**

Club. The set was furnished by the TNA MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

A committee was appointed to look into the feasibility of a coin show with exhibits on Sunday, April 21. —Lyman C. Bartee, Sec.

✧

DISTRICT FIVE:

A program on "Modern Scandinavian Coinage" was given by Dr Howard L. Ford at the March meeting of Numismatics International of Dallas

C. C Andrews
Governor

The annual "exhibit night" was scheduled for April and members in the Dallas-Fort Worth area were urged to begin work on their exhibits. The FOUNDERS TROPHY was to be awarded to best in show —Club Bulletin.

✧

President G. F. Johnson of the Dallas Coin Club reviewed three recent saddening events at the March meeting held at the Baker Hotel. Jack Whitehurst, a wellknown coin and stamp dealer and long time club member, died February 12. Chas. R. Thompson, another long time club member, died February 21, and Robert T. Griffith, a past club president and holder of elective offices 18 years of the 34 consecutive years he was a member, died unexpectedly on March 18.

A discussion was held on the recent action taken by the ANA Board whereby members of the Board are not eligible for a bourse table at ANA conventions nor receive a competitive exhibit award It was the consensus of Dallas club members

✧ ✧ ✧

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that to establish a better balance for serving the interests of both collectors and dealers, that TNA would benefit from making the TNA Board members ineligible for a bourse table at TNA conventions, but they should be eligible to compete for TNA exhibit awards.

R. E. (Bob) Wallace spoke on the potentially scarce or valuable coins currently overlooked by collectors. Wallace used the "Red Book," to which he has contributed for many years, as a reference in recommending several collecting areas such as coins and tokens of the English-American colonies—sometimes found in old Bull Durham sacks and junk boxes; also the Feuchtwanger cent, Jackson's Hard Time cent, Civil War tokens, coins of Hawaii and the Philippines, Alaska Bingles and United States half cent tokens; page 65. He offered advice to the collector: select a field, learn a lot about it and try to complete a group.

R. L. Hewgley, Jr., one of the 29 in attendance, won a 1952 U.S. Proof Set.—**LCdr. C. C. Andrews, Sec.**

✧

Michael P. Walker gave the program at the March meeting of the **Garland Coin Club** selecting a half cent—1809—as his subject. Walker recently wrote an article on the half cent as "My Most Interesting Coin" for the **TNA NEWS**.

For the April meeting, a program on how to build and display prize winning exhibits was planned by G. F. Johnson. The club meets at the Lions Club International Bldg.—**Club Bulletin.**

✧ ✧ ✧

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DISTRICT SIX:

The 11th anniversary coin show will be held on August 3-4 by members of the **Bellaire Coin Club.** The event will be staged at the Community Center, 7000 S. Rice in Bellaire. For information write the club, Box 303, Bellaire, Tex 77401

Marvin Currie
Governor

New club officers include Fred Baker, president; Tom Windsheimer, vice president; Mrs O. R Knotts, secretary; Joe Wells, treasurer; and Wally Robertson, Sgt. at Arms. Marvin Currie Jr., District 6 governor, introduced the 1974 officers at the annual banquet held at Henry's Steak House. Charles Brundle is retiring president.

During the two March meetings, the business sessions showed a change of pace with a games night for the first meeting of the month and programs at the second meeting. Colin Tuttle suggested that the club have wooden nickel souvenirs again to promote the upcoming coin show. Plans were also made to observe National Coin Week.

Programs included a coin quiz conducted by A. J. Lanier and a talk by Fred Baker Joe Wells and Wayne Imbregno tied for first in the quiz Baker spoke on clad coins —"the key coins of the future." He pointed out that the clads were the only coins that novices could take out of circulation, and that in the future, these coins we frown upon now will be the keys and semi-keys some day He cited examples, such as the 1970-D half dollar, the 1973 Eisenhower dollar, and possibly the 1974 Lincoln cent in the event the copper cent is replaced by aluminum.

—**Colin Tuttle, Dist. 6 Jr. Gov. and Charles Brundle, Past Pres.**

✧

The **La Marque Coin Club** met on March 21 for its regular meeting and at that time voted to donate to the patrons' page in the **MINI TNA NEWS.**

Mrs. Marguerite Mitchell gave the program on "flower jewelry" with each piece having a hand-painted Texas bluebonnet on it On the display table was a collection of assorted ash trays and a sterling silver proof Balboa from Panama which is issued by the Franklin Mint.

Opal Akey, Hugh Threlkeld and Eleanor Lehmann were awarded the attendance prizes—**Ruby Threlkeld, Sec.**

✧

Chris Jasso will head the **Greater Houston Coin Club** as the new president assisted by Colin Tuttle, vice president; John Murtry, secretary; and Bill Johnson, treasurer. The new officers were installed at the March 15 meeting with 59 present

The club voted to purchase the coins on loan from members at the Houston Museum of Natural Science and in turn the club would donate them to the museum.

Vernon D Blanck and Alice Blanck were welcomed as new club members.—**Colin Tuttle, Vice Pres.**

✧

DISTRICT SEVEN:

In March members of the **Alamo Coin Club** of San Antonio were treated to a games night and "pot luck supper" at St Matthews United Methodist Church with the second meeting of the month being held at the regular place KSAT-TV The junior members were in charge Gerald Gibbs donated some type coins which were auctioned for the benefit of the club.

April meetings were to consist of

an auction and a program of "show and tell" about favorite and most interesting coins.—**Club Bulletin.**

✧

DISTRICT EIGHT:

The 13th annual coin show was planned for May 4-5 by members of the **Victoria Numismatic Club** at the Holiday Inn with Graves L. Rouse being in charge of bourse.

John C. Face
Governor

Club meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays but do not have a regular meeting place. Meetings are alternated between local bank club rooms. Anyone interested in attending may call the club secretary Charles Copley, at 575-2728. John Holcomb is president.

Members have been giving programs, conducting auctions, exhibiting coins, currency, medals etc. A compiled history of the club was read, a demonstration and discussion of original stamples postal covers, an explanation of a 1907 rolling mint error V nickel rounded out programs. Also, a medal made of captured German cannon was shown. The medals were used by the U.S. government during World War I to promote the sale of Liberty Bonds. The members rotate in giving programs and serving as host or hostess at each meeting.—**Mrs. M. F. Carruth, Publicity.**

✧

The annual Collectors' Show sponsored by the **Corpus Christi Coin Club** was held in March at Exposition Hall with 54 bourse dealers present and 1800 guests registering. Har-

✧ ✧ ✧

Pat Johnson

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Houston, Texas 77005, U.S.A.

vey Bruns was general chairman assisted by Donna Lorfing, exhibits, Jean Face, tickets, and Billy Tate, treasurer.

Exhibits included a type set of Mexican 8 reales and dollar size pieces from the Colonial period, Republic and modern types; U.S. type coins; wartime coins; Military Payment currency; and TNA medals. Exhibiters were presented silver bars in appreciation.

Among the special guests were Mrs. Augusta Folda, TNA secretary and life member of the Corpus Christi club. A table was furnished for the TNA district governor, John C. Face, who "talked TNA" and passed out copies of the **TNA NEWS** to prospective members.

Recent programs have included a talk on Lincoln cents by John Face who stated that if all the Lincoln cents that have been minted through 1972 were laid on the highway between New York and San Francisco, they would make a path about two feet wide.—**Club Bulletin.**

✧

Ross Barrera gave the program for members of the **Liberty Coin Club** of Corpus Christi on March 26, the meeting being held in Exxon Conference Room, Wilson Tower. Barrera pointed out that the U.S. mint started collecting coins in 1839 for later presentation to the Smithsonian Institute.

Barrera also discussed the so-called 1964 Peace dollar and if any exist and are shown, they are subject to confiscation by the Secret Service. He also listed coins on which certain animals appeared and asked members to name the country or countries that issued coins with the named animals.

The April 9 meeting was to feature an auction conducted by Ralph Watters.—**Club Bulletin.**

DISTRICT NINE:

D. O. Joplin
Governor

Jerry Eastham gave a program on Republic of Texas currency at the March meeting of **South Plains Coin Club** of Lubbock held at First Federal Savings & Loan. Bob Medlar elaborated on Texas currency and Neil Nichols talked on "Six Flags Over Texas" medals produced by the Franklin Mint. Eastham, Medlar and Nichols were presented TNA Achievement Certificates.

Plans were discussed for the May 25-26 coin show. Thirty-three were present for the meeting.—**D. O. Joplin, Gov. Dist. 9.**

✧

A talk and demonstration on metal detectors was given by Herbert Carriaco at the March meeting of **Lamb County Coin Club** of Littlefield. The speaker displayed a number of items he had found while using a detector.

Twenty-two attended the meeting at the Reddy Room.—**D. O. Joplin, Gov., Dist. 9.**

✧

Exhibit winners at the annual coin show hosted by the **Levelland Coin Club** were: Jerry Eastham, first, coins of Hawaii; Mrs. D. O. Joplin, second, U.S. faceless coins, and Cheryl Shaw, third, first coins by the U.S. mint for foreign countries.

Twenty-six dealers from Texas and New Mexico set up bourse tables and the club welcomed 250 visitors during the one-day show. A coin clock was given to Vida Nelm of Hobbs, N. M. as a special prize.—**D. O. Joplin, Gov. Dist. 9**

DISTRICT TEN:

Phil Shutt
Governor

Walt Woelper, program chairman for the **International Coin Club** of El Paso, presented a program at one of the weekly meetings on Philippine numismatics. Woelper covered all periods of the country's numismatic history including Japanese Occupation and Philippine Provisional paper money used during World War II. He displayed his collection of coins and currency.

At one of the other meetings, a coin auction was held with 22 lots on sale for the 35 members attending. One member purchased a Byzantine bronze coin (969-1025 A.D.) at a reasonable price.—**Phil Shutt, Gov. Dist. 10.**

DISTRICT THIRTEEN:

W. C. Williams
Governor

The March meeting of the **Wichita Falls Coin & Stamp Club** was held at their new meeting place — Beverly Drive United Methodist Church, Fellowship Hall. President Logan Essex heard reports from Roger Paulk, secretary, and W. C. Williams, TNA District 13 governor.

Williams was in charge of the program and selected the subject of Mexican silver collecting and inflation (1905 to date) with an insight as to what can be expected in future collecting.

Plans were discussed for the 2nd annual coin and stamp show to be held May 18-19 at the Ramada Inn. An auction concluded the meeting.—**Mrs. G. M. Howard, Publicity.**

DISTRICT FOURTEEN:

L. G. Davenport
Governor

Homer Pearce, a winter resident from Marquette, Mich. and a retired banker, was the guest speaker at the March meeting of the **Hidalgo Coin Club** held at Chisum's Rock Shop in Pharr. Pearce touched on banking experiences and procedures; and told of one of the world's largest coin collections housed at a Marquette bank. He also gave highlights of his banking career which began in 1922.

Miriam Gilmore was presented a 1968 Proof Set as the award for winning the 1973 club contest which is based on points earned for giving programs, exhibiting, inviting guests and signing up new members.

At the April meeting, L. G. Davenport read an article written by Lou Dohe of Chicago, Ill., a former Valleyite, on copper speculation. (The article is elsewhere in this issue of TNA NEWS.) Davenport also read a news release from Mary Brooks, mint director, concerning the possibility of an aluminum cent being issued. Mrs. Brooks stated that it was unlikely that the new cent would be produced during 1974 as the stockpile of copper was sufficient to carry the mint through the year.—**Miriam Gilmore, Reporter.**

A change in meeting place was voted on by the members of the **Port Isabel Coin Club.** The new place will be the City Hall until more suitable quarters can be secured. The March meeting was held at Merchant's

Marine State Bank

Exhibiting for the club contest were Karen Davidhizar, Don L. Pruitt and Miriam Gilmore. Guests were Larry Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Homer Pearce of Marquette, Mich. —**Miriam Gilmore, Reporter.**

✧

DISTRICT FIFTEEN:

Jerry Williams
Governor

Ten exhibitors received plaques as tokens of appreciation at the March coin show hosted by the **Greater Port Arthur Coin Club** at Thomas Jefferson High School cafeteria. Thirty dealers were in attendance and 826 visitors were registered.

General chairman was Richard Krummel, Lloyd Buss, bourse; Jerry Williams, exhibits; Tom Cobb, publicity, and Molly Gerald, registration.

At a recent meeting, George E. Ronie gave a talk on locking devices. Molly Gerald, club secretary, was surprised with a special gift for her services during 1973. Plans were discussed for celebrating National Coin Week. —**Club Bulletin & Jerry Williams.**

✧

NEIGHBOR CLUBS:

Miss Dexter Hanson was to present a talk on the Federal Reserve System and have a display at the March meeting of the **Lafayette, La. Coin Club.**

Following the meeting, the Board of Directors were to hold a conference. —**Club Bulletin.**

In 1792 the decimal system along with the authorization to establish a mint was approved by the Coinage Act.

"Two-Bit" Piece

Everyone has heard the term "two bits," but do you know how it originated? Here is the story.

While Colonists were carving out the wilderness in the New World, they had no time and often no authority to mint their own coins; so a great need for money arose. The output of small coins in the New World was far too meager to alleviate the shortage and so the Colonists being desperate, turned to drastic means.

Because of this shortage in North and South America, the practice of "cutting" started. The Spanish Colonial mints were striking their famous piece of eight which the Colonists used extensively and thus it was only natural that this was the coin that they chose to cut up. They took the Spanish piece of eight which corresponds to our silver dollar and cut it into pie-shaped sections which were used as small change. The term "piece of eight" means that it is composed of eight units (like ten dimes make a silver dollar.) Each unit was called a Real and was worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Rather than cut a piece of eight into eight pieces which produced a piece of silver too small for practical use, they cut it into halves and quarters. These quarters were nicknamed "two bits" because they were worth two reales, and so our present quarter of a dollar, which is round, has retained this old nickname that was applied to the pie cuts.

Often these pie cuts were counterstamped with the name of the country or island where it circulated. These pieces circulated in the 1780's and found their way to America and all over the world. Since the practice of cutting was stopped for the most part by 1825, these pieces naturally are rather scarce.

WHEN & WHERE?

Traveling numismatists are sometimes seeking coin clubs to visit and the TNA News is endeavoring to supply such information. If your club welcomes visitors — let us know when and where your meetings are held. A new listing will be given each month! Send us the information —this is a service to your club and your members.

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LA MARQUE COIN CLUB, 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Guaranty Federal Club Rooms.

✧

GALVESTON COUNTY COIN CLUB, 4th Tuesday, Nessler Civic Center, Texas City.

✧

BELLAIRE COIN CLUB, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, Southwestern Savings Bldg., 5301A Bissonnet.

✧

CENTRAL TEXAS COIN CLUB, 3rd Tuesday, Room A, Coliseum, Brownwood.

✧

BROWNSVILLE COIN CLUB, 2nd Tuesday, First National Bank.

✧

ALAMO COIN CLUB, 2nd Wednesday and 4th Tuesday, KSAT-TV, 1408 St. Mary's St., San Antonio.

✧

TEXOMALAND COIN AND STAMP CLUB, 1st and 3rd Fridays, County Courthouse Annex, Denison.

✧

WACO COIN CLUB, 2nd Thursday, Texas Power & Light Center.

✧

TEMPLE COIN CLUB, 2nd Monday, Gober Youth Center.

✧

NORTHLINE COIN CLUB, 3rd Tuesday, VFW Hall, 7111 Peggy St., Houston.

AUSTIN COIN CLUB, 2nd Tuesday, County Courthouse

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INTERNATIONAL COIN CLUB of EL PASO, each Thursday night, except holidays, 4005 Montana Ave.

✧

PASADENA COIN CLUB, 2nd and 4th Mondays, St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

✧

ORANGE COIN CLUB, 1st Monday, Community Hall, Barton and 21st Sts.

✧

GREATER PORT ARTHUR COIN CLUB, 4th Thursday, Bonanza Pit.

✧

KEY CITY COIN CLUB, 4th Tuesday, Citizen's Bank, Abilene.

✧

GARLAND COIN CLUB
2nd Tuesday, Garland Lions Club International.

✧

NUMISMATICS INTERNATIONAL, 3rd Wednesday Republic Savings & Loan Assn., Dallas.

✧

LAMB COUNTY COIN CLUB
4th Tuesday, Reddy Room, Southwestern Public Service Bldg., Littlefield.

✧

MESILLA VALLEY NUMISMATIC CLUB, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Las Cruces, N. Mex.

✧

WICHITA FALLS COIN AND STAMP CLUB, Beverly Drive United Methodist Church, Fellowship Hall.

✧

FORT WORTH COIN CLUB
1st Thurs., Gause-Ware 1879 Room, corner Pennsylvania and Henderson Sts.

✧

SOUTH PLAINS COIN CLUB
2nd Monday, 1st Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Lubbock.

(Continued on page 46)

WHEN & WHERE —

(Continued from page 45)

HARLINGEN COIN CLUB
1st and 3rd Mondays, First National Bank. During summer, 1st Monday only

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SOUTH TEXAS ERROR CLUB
4th Monday, Chisum's Rock Shop, Pharr.

✧

GREENBELT COIN CLUB
1st Monday, Wilbarger Memorial Bldg., Vernon.

✧

LIBERTY COIN CLUB AND CORPUS CHRISTI COIN CLUB, Every other Tuesday, Exxon Conference Room, Wilson Tower, Corpus Christi. Always a meeting on Tuesday!

✧

HUNT COUNTY COIN CLUB 1st Thursday, First Greenville National Bank, Recreation Room, Greenville.

✧

MINERAL WELLS COIN CLUB
1st and 3rd Thursdays, North Oak Community Center Bldg.

✧

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB
1st Thursday, Town House Motor Hotel.

✧

HIDALGO COIN CLUB,
1st Thursday, Chisum's Rock Shop, Pharr.

✧

PORT ISABEL COIN CLUB, 2nd Sunday, 2:00 p.m. City Hall.

✧

AMARILLO COIN CLUB
3rd Wednesday, Southwestern Public Service Co. Hospitality Room.

✧

GREATER HOUSTON COIN CLUB, INC. 3rd Friday, 3838 Westheimer, Southwestern Savings Bldg

DALLAS COIN CLUB, 3rd Thursday, Baker Hotel.

✧

LAFAYETTE COIN CLUB
3rd Monday, Girard Park Recreation Center, Lafayette, La.

✧

WILLACY COUNTY COIN CLUB,
3rd Wednesday, Dew Drop Inn, Lyford.

✧

BEAUMONT COIN CLUB
3rd Thursday, First Security National Bank, 5th floor.

✧

LEVELLAND COIN & STAMP CLUB,
3rd Tuesday, Chamber of Commerce Building.

✧

ODESSA COIN CLUB, 2nd and 4th Thursday, Odessa College.

✧

VICTORIA NUMISMATIC CLUB, 1st and 3rd Thursdays. No regular meeting place. Phone 575-2728 for information.

✧

GRAHAM COIN CLUB, 1st Tuesday, Texas Electric Reddy Room.

Matte proof coins are produced by the use of chemicals in the finishing process which remove the brilliant surface and leave the coins with a frosted iridescent finish. The term "proof" describes the method of manufacture of a coin and not its condition. Ocassionally, proof coins show signs of wear or abuse.

Canada has issued British colonial coins in all metals since the early part of the 19th century. These pieces usually show the ruler's bust on one side and the value on the other. Many Canadian banks have distributed copper tokens to help bolster the circulation of metal currency in times of shortage.

Augustin De Iturbide

The first of Mexico's two emperors was Iturbide—a "Creole" who once fought with the Spaniards. He was born in Valadolid, Michoacan, Mexico on September 27, 1783. His father, Joachin de Iturbide, was from Navarre, Spain; his mother was Joseft de Aramburu. His education was limited, and at the age of 15, he managed an hacienda for his father. In 1805 he married Dona Ana Maria Huarte.

At this time there were two groups against Spanish rule. One wanted complete freedom; Iturbide led a group that wished limited freedom. He had some military experience. On February 24, 1821, he proclaimed Mexico independent of Spain, in the plan of Iguala. Ferdinand VII was to become constitutional monarch under the plan. This plan was repeated at Corbeda on August 24, 1821, in a treaty between Iturbide and the last Viceroy to Mexico, O'Donoju. The treaty declared that if Ferd. VII refused to serve, the Mexican congress could select an emperor. Ferdinand VII of Spain would not serve and the congress convened. On May 18, 1822, a soldier, Pio Marcha, proclaimed Iturbide emperor, and he was accepted. The coronation occurred on July 21, 1822. Friction with the congress caused his exile in April 1823.

After some time in Europe, Iturbide felt he could still be of service to his country. He was not aware of a decree calling for his execution if he returned to Mexico. He landed at Soto la Marina on July 15, 1824, was arrested, and taken before the Congress of the State of Tamaulipas, ordered executed and shot on July 19, 1824 at Padilla. In 1828, his remains were brought to the Cathedral of Mexico.

He lacked real leadership ability and has been blamed for his efforts to free his country. Whereas Hidalgo and Morelos led bloody, unsuccessful revolts, Iturbide led a successful, almost bloodless one.

Peso, 2 Real and 1 Real silver coins bearing Iturbide's likeness, were struck in various types and sizes during his rule.—Courtney Coffing, "Kelly's Coins & Chatter," March 1952.

CLUB DIRECTORY

MEETING EVERY TUESDAY!
In the Corpus Christi area, there is a coin club meeting every Tuesday night with Corpus Christi and Liberty Coin Clubs meeting alternate Tuesdays, Wilson Tower, Exxon Conference Room, 10th Floor.
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OLD FAMILY NAMES

Collectors of token money should turn to the 17th century series of copper tokens of the greatest variety and interest. If your ancestors came from the British Isles, it may be a possibility to come across a token issued by great, great, great grandfather if he was a tradesman in those days, as these small thin farthings, half pence and pennies have the surname and Christian name of many of the grocers, inn keepers, bakers and candlestick makers of the period from 1649 to 1672.

These tokens were illegal but were the small change of the period and were useful to the people who issued them and used them. The death of Charles I, who lost his head over a difference of opinion between him and parliament, put an end to the exclusive royal privilege of coining copper and brass; and during the time of the commonwealth, under Oliver Cromwell, no copper coin was officially issued, and because of the need of small change, this privately issued token money appeared struck in copper, brass and sometimes in lead. Nine or ten thousand different issuers put out these tokens. They are generally found round in shape although square, heart-shaped, diamond-shaped and octagonal pieces were made. Most are dated which is fortunate; the spelling of persons, trades and places is very eccentric and varied which shows the general ignorance and lack of education of the common people of the times.

Each issuer chose his own design and many were minted by the issuers themselves on small coining presses, although some tokens were engraved by ex-engravers of the Royal Mint and are distinguished by the artists' initials.

In the troubled times of the Civil War, the poor and needy of every town increased in number, and many of the tokens read—"Remember the Poore,"—"The Poore's Halfpenny,"—"To be Changed by Overseers For the Poore."

Tradesmen kept boxes with several divisions into which those tokens of the various tradesmen were sorted; when sufficient numbers had accumulated they were returned to the issuer and changed into silver or notes.

For designs the token issuer depicted old buildings, castles, bridges, arms of trade-guilds, family arms, tavern and shop signs, a device indicating the issuer's handicraft or trade, people, and allegorical designs. A typical token of the period has on one side "Thomas Cotton of Middlewich, His Halfpenny," and on the other "Although But Brass Let Me Pass 1669." Another token has "Anthony Search" around, and within a beaded circle, "Plain Dealing is Best."—on the other side "In Tenbury 1670" around a shield on which a queenly figure is represented.

This token coinage of England was issued by the people, for the people and it speaks of the people. The issue was brought forth to supply the needs of the people for small change, and when the need was no longer felt after 1672, the use of tokens ceased as suddenly as it had commenced and they found their way from the hands of the traders into those of the numismatists.

Try forming a collection of them and who knows but what your family name may be found on one of those tokens of long ago.—Paul Borrowman.

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PLEASE NOTE

DO NOT send articles, club news or advertising to the TNA secretary or Banner Printing Co. Direct all through the TNA News editor.

✧ ✧ ✧

DO NOT send changes of address, dues payments or membership applications to the TNA News editor or Banner Printing Co. Direct all through the TNA secretary.

✧ ✧ ✧

PLEASE channel your needs and wants through the proper office. Following this procedure, your requests will be taken care of in a more prompt manner.

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2. The TNA NEWS is printed by letter press. Advertisers must remit for all engravings and photos necessary for engravings.

3. The editor reserves the right to edit copy and reject all or any part thereof that does not conform with ethical practices.

4. The publisher reserves the right to revise copy to fit the space requested.

5. Error adjustment restricted to one free insertion.

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7. Contract advertising is offered. Contract forms are available from the editor or any TNA officer as they are authorized to obtain ads and to collect for same.

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17th CONVENTION
TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

APRIL 11, 12, 13 – 1975

Fairmont Hotel **Dallas, Texas**

Host – Dallas Coin Club

George F. Johnson, General Chairman
1109 Woodcrest Dr. Garland, Texas 75040

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—DOCTOR'S INVESTMENT GROUP—

Dr. George Vogt, president of Colonial Coins and advisor to the Doctor's Investment Group, is still making large investments in USA and foreign gold in large lots. The investment group is also interested in rolls and bags of silver $, unusual rolls of silver and gold coins, i.e. Unc. "V" nickels by the roll, half dimes by the roll, and proof sets prior to 1940. Please write us about your holdings and state prices desired, for the Group's decision.

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